

NO. 451.

A young man "down South," writes to his sweet heart "down East," that his prospects at present are very favorable,—that he clears on an average six dollars a day by *pitching dollars*! An enterprising character truly.

Agriculture.—The following is extracted from that amazing publication, *The Clockmaker*.—"The base of this country, Squire, and, indeed, of all America, is built on too much land; they run over the ground than they can cultivate, and keep the land so severely that they can't cut it. A very large portion of land in America has been run out by repeated grain crops; and when you add that to land naturally too poor to bear grain, or too broken for cultivation, you will find this great country in a fair way to be ruined. The State of Vermont has nothing like the experts it used to have; and a playboy sight of the young folks come down to Boston to hire out as help. The two Carolinas and Virginia are covered with places that have been given up as ruined, and many other States. We have the surplus of wheat and grain we used to have in the United States, and it never will be so plenty again. That's the reason you hear of folk's clearing land, makin' a farm, and sellin' off again, and goin' further into the bush. They've exhausted it, and find it easier to clear new lands than to restore the old. A great deal of Nova Scotia is run out; and if it wasn't for the lime, marsh-mud, sea-weed, salt-mud, and what not, they've got here in such quantities, there'd be no cure for it. It takes good farms to keep an up-hand location in order, I tell you, and make it sustain itself. It takes more to fetch a farm too that's had the gizzard taken out of it than it's worth. It actually frightens me when I think your agriculture in Britain is progressing, and the land better tilled every day, while thousands upon thousands of acres with us are turned into barrens. No traveller as I've read has noticed this, and our folks are not aware of it themselves to the extent of the evil. Squire, you and I won't live to see it; but, if this awful robbery of posterity goes on for another century, as it has progressed for the last hundred years, we'll be a nation of paupers. Very little land in America, even of the best, will carry more than one crop of wheat after its cleared afore it wants manure; and where it's cleared so fast, where's the manure to come from, it puzzles me? (and I won't turn my back on any man in the farm-line) the Lord knows, for I don't; but if there's a thing that scares me it is this.

Yes, too much land is the ruin of us all on this side of the water. Afore I went to England I used to think that the unequal division of property there, and the system of landlord and tenant, was a curse to the country; and that there was more dignity and freedom to the individual, and more benefit to the nation, for every man to own the land he cultivated, as with us. But I've changed my mind; I see it's the cause of the high state of cultivation in England, and the prosperity of its agriculture. If the great men had the lands in their own hands there, every now and then an improvident one would skin the soil and run it out; but let to others, he can't do it himself, and he takes playboy good care by his lease his tenant shan't do it neither. Well, then, there he is, with his capital to make great improvements, substantial repairs, and so on, and things are pushed up to perfection."

Job Dodge—or the Stormy Day.—It was a half drizzling, half stormy day in the middle of November—just such a day as puts nervous people in a bad humor with themselves and every body else. Jacob Dodge sat brooding over the fire immediately after breakfast. His wife addressed him as follows: "Mr. Dodge, can't you mend that front door latch to-day?" "No," was the answer. "Well, can't you mend the handle of the water-pail?" "No." "Well, can't you fix a handle to the tub?" "No." "Well, can't you put up some pins for clothes, in our chamber?" "No." "Well, can't you fix that north window, so that the rain and snow won't drive in?" "No—no—no!" answered the husband sharply. He then took his hat and was on the point of leaving the house, when his wife, knowing that he was going to the tavern, where he would meet some of his wet day companions, asked him kindly to stop a moment. She then got her bonnet and cloak, and said to her husband, you are going to the tavern: with your leave I will go with you. The husband stared. "Yes, says the wife, 'I may as well go as you: if you go and waste the day and tittle at the tavern, why shall not I do the same?' Job felt the reproach. He shut the door: hung up his hat; got the hammer and nails; did all his wife had requested, and sat down by his fire at eight, a better and happier man.

A new notion all the way from Connecticut.—The "tarnished cutest notion" which we have heard of for some time, is the manufacture of Silk Worm Eggs, which is now in operation in the "land of steady habits." The operation is a simple one, and will doubtless be extensive and profitable, if not useful. Beeswax is melted and poured through a fine sieve into water, the water is then poured out, and at the bottom of the vessel will be found a multitude of the prettiest little silk worm eggs imaginable, made of beeswax. Now "be'n't" this a capital notion?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

A Chatter.—The Iowa News says, the bachelors of Des Moines will give a premium of a husband to the Miss who first makes her appearance in that place dressed in silk of her own manufacture.

MR. VAN BUREN AND HIS CABINET.—The following paragraph is taken from an eloquent speech by Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, towards the close of the last Congress:—

In the embarrassments which have been brought upon our fiscal affairs, in the prostration of the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the manufacturing property of the country, the Administration has been able to suggest no adequate relief. We struggle along upon expedients. The vitality of the nation, its intrinsic vigor, which not even misgovernment has been able totally to crush, has, by slow degrees, begun to revive the prosperity of the land—but the Government has done nothing. Whatever might be expected from the patriotism, the virtue, the intelligence of the People, they have nobly realized—whatever has been left to the Government has languished and failed in its hands. The guardians of the Treasury have fallen asleep—follies, unmatched in enormity, have been detected in the innermost shrine of the temple—the nation has but extricated itself from one debt to create another—the finances are in confusion—the revenue inadequate to the expenditures—our hard money Government has fallen into a paper-manufacturing Government—our rulers are at their wit's end; all around are the signs of their doom—the warnings of their downfall. The truth stands confessed—it is felt in every department of the public affairs—that the President and his friends are incompetent to the crisis—THEY WANT ABILITY.

Turn, sir, to the Executive mansion and inquire, what they are who at this moment guide the fortunes of this land. An easy, indolent, luxurious chief, presides over a cabinet, of which it would be flattery to say, that it was a more perspiration of feebleness. To the members of that cabinet, personally, sir, so far as a very limited acquaintance may warrant, I am willing to accord all consideration and respect. I speak of them here as a public body. A more diversified compound of dullness, inaptitude, and ignorance of official duty; a greater lack of energy; a more sorely perjured, bewildered, and dismayed association of State counselors, were never, perhaps, exhibited around a council table than may, at the present juncture, be seen in the daily, anxious conferences of this precious cabinet. Since the days of the Merry Monarch of England and his hair-brained crony Rochester, never were the destinies of a great nation intrusted to more incompetent hands.

I might except from this censure, and do except, one who has the reputation of being a regular attendant at these council meetings—I doubt not, the first to come and the last to depart—a personage more notorious than distinguished, and yet, sir, boasting no small claim to distinction. I mean that man-of-all-work, whose marvelous exaltation from the kitchen up to the chamber nearest to the King is one of the most striking moral significances of the times. This, sir, is his administration. Whatever remainder of efficacy it has, is his: whatever of shrewdness, of cohesion, of malice, or of mischief it has, belongs to him. By his influence does every member of that cabinet hold his place—or did, sir, for I trust his influence is drawing to an end. Yes, even the placid and placid chief himself has found his account in the goodwill of this Mephistopheles. He is the link between the past Administration and the present: the conduit pipe by which the surplus popularity of the one is transfused into the waning circulation of the other; the legitimate that still unites the small fortunes of the polished and pleasure loving tenant of the palace to the more robust destiny of the grim and fearful lips: that has his lair at the Hermitage.

But for this one informing spirit, yonder whole cabinet array of impracticable skill, and temporizing, expedient-mongering statesman, would long before this, have floundered to the bottom of that pool of turbid party-waters in which they now struggle for respiration. The day, sir, is not remote when they and their guardian genius shall sink together in this oozy tide, and be remembered no more.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The Salisbury Carolinian says: "It is understood that Mr. Clay has written a letter to a friend of his in Mississippi, in which he is for the present, entirely shunning a National Bank." Mr. Clay, in this, only conforms to public sentiment, itself the offspring of circumstances. Although, three years ago, a National Bank might have been a most valuable agent in preventing mischief, and although, one or two years ago, it might have been equally as valuable as a remedial instrument in checking the ruin which overpread the country, yet now it is a matter of general doubt whether it would exert any beneficial influence in restoring health to a system which we fear is vitally diseased, and stands in need of a more powerful curative. When best we have a National Bank, (if indeed that time shall ever arrive,) it will be demanded by the South, for the purpose of shielding it against Northern cupidity, and of restoring something like an equilibrium to the balance of trade—and resisted by the North, because of its tendency to produce those results, and thus to take from that section the advantages secured to it, less by its geographical position than by its cool and calculating and far reaching sagacity.—*Lynch, Virginian.*

Conundrum.—Why is a pawnbroker like the devil? Because he deals in the unrepentant.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

A carefully defined and very laborious article recently has been published in the Standard Magazine in which the publication of the true state of the case as to the expenditures of public money by the Administration which have had the control of it during the last ten years; and that article has been reproduced elsewhere in a manner to prove that it is relied upon for what as much as if there were any substance in it—as if it were not an ingenious piece of sophistical deception. In view of that article, we have thought this would be a proper time to produce the following official paper, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, nor its facts denied; nothing of the reader and to forget, while he reads it, that the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, were the four years of Mr. Adams's Administration; that the efforts of the Jacksonian reform of pretended reform under that Administration began to be felt in 1830; and that during the whole of that time the Administration party has had the upper hand in Congress, and, if correct, the power of controlling the expenditures.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Transmitting a statement of Expenditures, exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1838.
Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK, Speaker of H. of Reps.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year 1824	\$18,330,144 71
Do 1825	11,490,455 94
Do 1826	13,062,316 27
Do 1827	12,653,095 65
Do 1828	13,296,041 45
Do 1829	12,690,460 69
Do 1830	13,929,533 33
Do 1831	15,964,067 70
Do 1832	16,516,355 11
Do 1833	22,713,755 11
Do 1834	18,435,417 25
Do 1835	17,514,958 28
Do 1836	20,268,164 04
Do 1837	23,164,745 37

Note.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,616,404 38.

T. L. SMITH, Register.
Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

This sum is subject to a small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasury.

The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838 (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress December, 1838) amounted to \$25,427,219.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Melancholy Accident in Hancock.—14 Persons Blown Up!—We stop the press to say that we have just been informed, by a passenger in the Western stage, that Rush's store, in Hancock, Md. was blown up last night, and fourteen persons who were in the store, killed or dreadfully wounded. It is said that two open kegs of powder had been left standing by the counter, into one of which the snuff of a candle was accidentally thrown. We have not heard any of the names of the unfortunate inmates of the store at the time of the explosion.

P. S. We have just seen a letter of this morning's date, which says "it is thought three or four will die"—so that we presume none were instantly killed.—*Hagerstown Torch Light, 2d inst.*

The New York Sunday Morning News says that on Saturday night, an importing merchant, hitherto in high standing, was detected at the custom house, in attempting to pass a forged entry for an invoice of goods just arrived. The suspicions of the collector were aroused, and, on examination it was found that for some months past he had been in the practice of forging the signature of a deputy collector, for the purpose of securing his duties entry free. On learning this, he was taken into custody by the U. S. Marshal, and committed to the city prison for future disposal, according to the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Fontenelle.—Wit, or even what the French term *esprit*, seems little compatible with feeling. Fontenelle was a great egotist, and thought of nothing but himself. One of his old acquaintances went one day to see him at his country house, and said he had come to eat a bit of dinner. "What shall we have? Do you like 'sparagus'?" said Fontenelle. "If you please; but with oil." "Oil! I prefer them with sauce." "But sauce disagrees with me," replied the guest. "Well, well, we shall have them with oil." Fontenelle then went out to give his orders; but on his return found his poor acquaintance dead of an apoplexy. Running to the head of the stairs, he called out "Cook! dress the 'sparagus' with sauce."

Those habits which dignify or dishonor mankind obtain their shape and complexion during our earlier years. The fruits of summer and autumn vegetation in the spring, and the harvest of old age germinates in youth.

From the National Intelligencer.

Henry Clay.
Mr. CLAY is the inheritor of his own fortune. He was born in Virginia, the son of a Congressman, and, in the words of a biographer, "was a man of a high, noble, and a limited Education." He broke through the treadmill of mediocrity, and emerging from obscurity, rose to distinction and honor, as a comparatively early period of life. Though the course of antiquity, and the treasures of science, have not been diligently explored by Mr. Clay, because his professional occupations have ever absorbed him much faster to devote to them, yet their wants in a great degree supplied by the abundance of his native resources. He makes up by deep and habitual reflection, for the absence of what would be indispensable to ordinary minds; and when he speaks, he pours out masses of thought, and with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. This, too, is done in a style and language, appropriate, vigorous and flowing. Mr. Clay always prepares himself by meditation, and not by consulting the opinions of availing himself of the labor of others. His arguments, language and views, are therefore almost always original and striking, and peculiar to himself. No man can listen to the volume of thought he pours out, behold his earnestness, and the warmth and sincerity he displays, without feeling the charm and power he exercises. There is, in his eloquence, a simplicity and manliness, which gives it a rareness and force, that those who have after sparkling conceits and tinsel ornaments, can never reach. He knows what will affect and influence the human heart, without having recourse to the usual glitter, the meretricious embellishments of art, that so many speakers are ambitious to display. As he advances, his eye beams with greater lustre, his countenance becomes more animated, his figure more stately, and his action more vehement. Thought rolls on after thought, in the most magnificent succession, and he moves from proposition to proposition, until his whole subject is developed and elucidated. Such is HENRY CLAY, as an Orator.

Mr. Woodbury and the Broker.—An amusing anecdote indicative of the shrewdness and good management of Secretary Woodbury is confidently related in Wall street. An intelligent French Broker, Mr. D., some time since discovered that a friend had been committed on the Revenue Department to the amount of about thirteen thousand dollars. He proceeded to Washington, stated the case to the Secretary, and made an arrangement to collect the money, provided he was allowed one half the amount collected. Mr. Woodbury, in his great caution for the security of the Government, insisted that the District Attorney should be employed as counsel. To this part of the arrangement the Broker reluctantly assented. A few days before the departure of Mr. Price, for England, he actually collected the amount, but in the confusion of the moment forgot to leave any part of the money behind. Mr. D. now calls on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$6,500, his share of the recovery, and the Secretary refers him to Congress for an appropriation, to make good his contract. Thus, by this operation, the loss of \$13,000 is increased to \$19,500, if the Government acts justly.—*Courier.*

Caution.—A CHAP, calling himself Mr. FAYNE, took up his quarters in this place a week or two since, where he remained several days. From his own account of himself, he is a tremendous man, and as senior to the nation that gave him birth. He seems to have perambulated the four quarters of the habitable globe, and to have been on terms of the closest intimacy with Queen Victoria and our Minister, while at the Court of St. James. His memory, by some means or other, has been considerably impaired: when here, he thought himself a native of Buncombe county; he happened to be in Asheville when he reached that place; he there discovered his error, and located his nativity as far down East as Halifax. On his return from Scotland, where he had been pursuing the study of the law, he was ship-wrecked, and by this sudden stroke of fate, whirled from a state of unbounded opulence to the depths of abject want; ergo, he begged to be excused from paying his board while a sojourner here. When we left Buncombe, it was whispered that his landlord was apprehensive that he had taken "French leave" of him. He bore a conspicuous part in the coronation of Queen Victoria; distinguished himself in the Peninsula War; fought by the side of the Bowles and Davy Crockett; captured Santa Anna; was ship-wrecked; upset on a rail road, and instantaneously killed, and finally came here, declared himself a candidate for Congress, told thousands of lies, and cut grit. He calls himself a genuine, Loco-foco Democrat!

What a theme for the philosopher and historian is here presented in this strange compound of animal flesh!—*Exeter Jordan Gazette.*

A marrying man.—A man named Henry Lovell has lately been convicted of marrying an eleventh wife—the other ten all living. The judge should sentence him to be placed in a private room with the whole batch, with an understanding that they should all fall to pulling his hair and scratching him at once.

A Chatter.—In the month of November, 1831, the first frame house was erected in Chicago. But some years have passed since, says the Chicago American, "and it is now U. S. Fort, with its little garrison, displaying the discrepancy with the anticipated future, that then depicted, in undisturbed supremacy, the modest nature of about creek, and the shores of Lake Michigan, is now surrounded by swelling streams with their 700 tons, and high masted vessels with their thousands of freight. The creek has become a river, and from its mouth the merchandise of the far west, is discharged into our expansive harbors for the trade and consumption of a city and an extensive country rapidly rising around it. The vessel of the exchequer has been at work, and from her extended and bloody shores of average desolation, churches, palaces, farms of beauty, gaiety and fashion, have arisen like visions of the sun upon the desert night."

Not Near.—We have all heard of the man who under one of our largest hotels used to stand and then asked the captain if he would wait while he ran home for change enough to buy a pint of whisky; a similar scene lately occurred, according to the Boston Transcript, on one of the rail roads in this vicinity. The cars were going along under full headway when the engineer observed an old woman running towards the train from a house he was about passing, waving her hands and exhibiting great anxiety lest the cars should go by without stopping. Supposing that her errand was important, he checked the locomotive, and moved slowly along until the old lady—who had run herself nearly out of breath, gradually approached within hearing distance.—"Well, ma'am," cried the conductor, "what do you want?" "I want," replied the dame, "something at the top of her voice." "I want to know if you want to buy any squashes?" The way the steam was put on the locomotive for the next five miles was a caution to land turtles.—*Pittsburg.*

Our Finding.—Mr. Abernethy agreed with the opinion entertained by Franklin, who said that nine-tenths of the diseases were caused by over-eating. The learned surgeon, in one of his lectures in 1837, thus addressed his hearers: "I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race: it is their over-eating and stuffing, and stimulating their digestive organs to excess, thereby producing various disorders and irritations."

A gentleman in New York having invented a machine to facilitate ladies in the delightful practice of tight lacing, concluded his notice by observing that "it will convert the delicate creature into the size of a hoop handle."

Shakespeare Modernized.—Two ladies were speaking the other day in front of a bank, when one drew a wallet from her pocket, and said, "he who shall my purse contain." "Yes," replied the other, "and he who fishes from your purse must take from you what you never had."

Just such a Man!—The Arkansas Gazette proposes Thomas B. Benton as the successor of Mr. Van Buren, because he is very much such a man, and would make just such a President as Gen. Jackson did.

A Congressman a few days ago, in the country, reading the local services over a corpse, when he came to the words "This our brother," said, "forget whether the deceased was a man or woman; turning to one of the mourners, who happened to be an Irishman, he asked him "Is this a brother or sister?" "Neither one or the other," answered the Irishman "it was only an argument where your honor."

A lad recently at school in New Haven from New York, was asked by his tutor how many Gods there were? The lad replied, "I do not know, Sir, how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island!"

Meowing Restaurant.—A French Baron has invented an omnibus cooking shop, which travels about the streets for the purpose of feeding people at their doors!

POETRY.

THE GERMAN WATCHMAN'S SONG.

Among the watchmen of Germany, a singular custom prevails of chanting devotional hymns, as well as songs of a national and amusing character, during the night. Of the former description, the following is a specimen, the several stanzas being chanted as the hours of the night are successively announced.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
Ten now strikes on the bell! bell!
Ten are the holy commandments given
To man below, from God in heaven.
Human watch from harm can't ward us;
God will watch and God will guard us;
He, through his eternal night,
Gives us all a blessed night.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
Eleven sounds on the bell! bell!
Eleven Apostles of holy mind,
Taught the gospel to mankind.
Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
Twelve rounds from the bell! bell!
Twelve disciples to Jesus came,
Who suffered rebuke for their Saviour's name.
Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
One has pealed on the bell! bell!
One God above, one Lord indeed,
Who bears us forth in our time of need.
Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
Two paths before mankind are free,
Neighbors, choose the best for thee.
Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbors, and hear me tell—
Three now tolls on the bell! bell!
Threefold reigns the Heavenly Host,
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
Human watch, &c.

Williams & Boyd

RESPECTFULLY in-
form their Friends and
former Customers, that they
have just received their

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in
the best country by Retail Merchants. They are
anxious to sell to punctual dealers, others cannot
be accommodated unless the CASH be paid when the
articles are delivered. To those who will pay
Cash in Goods, a discount will be made sufficient
to induce CASH Customers to give a call.

Also—
Drugs and Medicines,
which will be sold at a moderate profit.

Also—
No. 1 Madeira Wine.
No. 1 Port do.
4th Proof Cognac Brandy.

The Wines are, perhaps, the best ever brought
to this market.
Charlotte, May 14, 1839. 507

Negroes for Sale.

2 NEGROES FOR SALE—One a valuable
Negro Fellow, a good mechanic, about 27
years of age—the other a valuable Negro Woman,
about 32 years of age. For further particulars
enquire at this Office.
May 14, 1839. 151

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HICKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1839.
Stephen Fox

That I, John Fox, and John J. Shannon,
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court,
that neither of the Defendants in this case
reside within the limits of this State, it is ordered,
the publication be made six weeks in the Char-
lotte Journal, that unless the said Defendants ap-
pear at our next Court of Equity to be held for
Hicklenburg county, at the Court House in Char-
lotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, and then
and there answer or demur, the bill will be taken
pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
May 7, 1839. Price adv. 51. 1455

Bacon! Bacon!!

15,000 LBS. of heavy BACON,
well cured, also 1500
lb. of LARD, for sale by the subscriber at 12 1/2
cents.
May 6, 1839. 407

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently pur-
chased the above Hotel
from Thomas A. Hagge, Esq.,
(formerly owned by Wm. H.
Shanghiser,) informs the Pub-
lic that he intends carrying
it on through his superintendant, Col. Edward
Kerbaugh, in a style that shall not be surpassed
by any establishment of a similar character, in all
"Old Rip," or in any other Southern State.
Gentlemen who are fond of good Fare, fine Li-
quors, neat Beds, and Stables well supplied with
Green and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a
superior Hostler, are respectfully solicited to call,
both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each
is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave
the House dissatisfied.

W. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.
April 24, 1839. 4407

A CARD.
COL. YARBROUGH is truly anxious to see
his old friends and former customers at the above
Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to
render their situation, during their stay, pleasant
and comfortable.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Con-
cord, Cabarrus county, TWO
MARE—One, a bay mare, about
eight years old, and paces well un-
der the saddle. The other, is a very dark bay,
about 15 years old, with a star in her face. The
said Mare left my possession, on Thursday last,
and I suppose that they have gone into Macklen-
burg county. Any person who will take up the
above property and return them to me, or give me
information, so that I get them again, will be lib-
erally rewarded by the undersigned.

M. M. FLUNKET.
Concord, April 29, 1839. 1453

Eight Day Brass Repeating Clocks.

THIS article is now offered by the subscriber
at the very low price of \$65, made of the
best brass and best cast steel, by a first rate
workman, and warranted to perform well.
JOSEPH SMITH.
April 25, 1839. 443

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to me, either by Note or
Account prior to the first of January 1839
if the same is not paid before the 1st of June, they
may expect to pay out without reserve, for money
I must have.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
April 23, 1839. 1451

680 acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to re-
move to the West, offers for
Sale his Valuable Lands lying in
the upper end of this County. The
Lands are situated five miles South of Bear's Ford
on the road leading to Charlotte. The improve-
ments on a comfortable dwelling with all neces-
sary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cot-
ton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared
and under cultivation. The above Lands were
originally in three separate Tracts and can be di-
vided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can
be had at a reduced price by an early application
to the subscriber.

SAMUEL LOWRIE.
April 23, 1839. 4477

For Sale,

MY Plantation, situated on the
waters of Sugar Creek, one
mile above Capt. William Cook's
Mills. Persons wishing to purchase
real good land, would do better to buy said Plan-
tation at a high price, than to work old worn out
lands which do not pay them for cultivation. The
Plantation being too far from my residence to im-
prove with advantage, is my only reason for sell-
ing it or offering the same for sale. There is 30
or 40 Acres of good Cotton Land in cultivation on
the place, and excellent meadow Lands. About
the one third of the Land is in woods, promising
timber and a great deal of good Branch and Creek
Bottoms, not liable to overflow but very little, as
the banks are generally high, the springs are
plenty, and good water, the improvements tolera-
ble. Any person desirous of purchasing said
Plantation can call and examine said Land with
its boundaries. There is 300 Acres agreeably
to the plat.

JOSHUA P. SMITH.
April 11, 1839. 1458

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. fine Ken-
tucky BACON
for Sale low for Cash. Also,
a quantity of fine FLOUR.
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
March 6, 1839. 4407

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which
the celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bit-
ters, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by
the increasing demand for them in every State and
section of the Union and by the voluntary testimo-
nials to their remarkable efficacy which are every
where offered. It is not less from a deeply grati-
fying confidence that they are the means of exten-
sive and incalculable good among the afflicted fol-
lowers, than from interested considerations,
that the proprietors of these pre-eminent success-
ful medicines are desirous of keeping them con-
stantly before the public eye. The sale of every
additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some
person will be relieved from a greater or less de-
gree of suffering, and be improved in general
health; for in no case of suffering from disease can
they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never
known nor been informed of any instance in which
they have failed to do good. In the most ob-
stinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic
dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, ner-
vous and bilious head-ache, constipation, piles,
general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scur-
vy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections
of the organs and membranes, they effect cures
with a rapidity and permanency which few persons
would theoretically believe, but to which thousands
have testified from happy experience. In colds
and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the
most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the
system in general, these medicines, if taken but for
three or four days, never fail. Taken at night,
they promote the insensible perspiration, and
we relieve the system of febrile action and febrile
obstructions, as to produce a most delightful
sense of convalescence in the morning; and though
the usual symptoms of a cold should partially re-
turn during the day, the repetition of a suitable
dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost in-
variably effect permanent relief, without further
aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute
and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if tak-
en in proportionable quantity; and persons re-
luctant to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the
most alarming kind, will awake with the gratify-
ing consciousness, that the fever enemy has been
overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the
same way, visceral torpor, though long estab-
lished, and visceral inflammations, however
critical, will yield—the former to small and the
latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so al-
so hysterical affections, hypochondria, restles-
sness, and very many other varieties of the Ner-
vical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of
the Phoenix Bitters. Full directions for the use
of these medicines, and showing their distinctive
applicability to different complaints, accompany
them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and re-
tail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates
of their unparalleled success are always open to
inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medi-
cines, see Moffatt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of
which accompanies the medicines; a copy can al-
so be obtained of the different Agents who have
the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be
obtained on application at the office, 367 Broad-
way.

All post paid letters will receive immediate at-
tention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOP-
FATT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal de-
duction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the
principal Druggists in every town throughout the
United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffatt's
Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a
fine simile of John Moffatt's signature is upon the
label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by
T. J. HOUTON, Agent.

A fresh supply just Received.

WILLIAMS & BOYD

have just received a
supply of the **MATCH-
LESS SANATIVE—**
All those afflicted with Consumption,
Coughs, and Phlegmation of the
Heart, Enlarged Lungs, &c., will call
and supply themselves—price 62.50 a bottle—
Cash only.
April 6, 1839. 4457

1500 acres of Rocky River Land for Sale.

As I am about to re-
move to the south,
I will sell the a-
bove Lands at a reduc-
ed price. One tract of 700 acres, if ne-
cessary, can be divided to suit the circum-
stances of purchasers. The other, of 800
acres, on which has recently been erected a
first rate Grist Mill, with two pair of
runners, one for Corn and one for Wheat,
one of which is a superior pair of French
Burrs, a Rolling Screen, four Bolting
Cloths, and every necessary machinery for
manufacturing Merchantable Flour, a fine
neighborhood for cotton, three miles from
Davidson College. This tract can be di-
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are requested to come and view the premi-
ses and judge for themselves.

JOHN H. CALDWELL.
March 25th, 1839. 4437

50,000 genuine Morus Multi- caulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared
to make contracts for the de-
livery of this valuable tree (for feed-
ing the silk worms) in the fall. As
there has been and still will be many
frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the sub-
scriber warrants the now offered to be of the ge-
nuine kind, his original stock was obtained from
Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and
are a part of the tree that that gentleman has
spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever
brought to the United States. The tree has been
growing in an exposed situation since first ob-
tained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those
lately introduced into the country. It will also be
cultivated by myself the present year and every
care will be taken to render the tree good, and every
necessary instruction given to purchasers upon
the cultivation of the same. As the tree is in great
demand and the season about to close for obtaining
it this year, those wishing to purchase would do
well to speak in time, and that there may be no dis-
appointment in a regular list will be kept and the
advertisements discontinued as soon as the number
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WORM EGGS of the most approved kind and low
price. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus
Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must
be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied
by cash.

J. F. FRITCHARD.
Feb. 20, 1839. 4397

COACH

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree
white growing and judge for themselves.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citi-
zens of Mecklenburg county and the sur-
rounding country, that they have associated them-
selves together under the firm of OYERMAN &
CRITTENDEN for the purpose of carrying on the
Coach Manufacturing Business
in all its various branches. Having by long ex-
perience acquired a competent knowledge of the
above business, they hope by personal and assiduous
attention to the same, to merit the patronage
of the public. One of the subscribers has been
engaged in one of the most approved Coach Fac-
tories at the North for the last fifteen years, and
from his thorough knowledge of the business he
feels justified in stating, that work made at this
establishment shall not be surpassed, either for
durability or style, by any finished in the South-
ern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from
which they will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt
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REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.
CHARLES OYERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
Feb. 10, 1839. 4397

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte,
tenders his services to those who
feel disposed to patronize him. He may
always be found at his office, opposite
the tavern formerly occupied by Capt.
Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.
Jan. 25, 1839. 4397

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber be-
ing under the ne-
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fully informs the citizens
of Charlotte and its vic-
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ted the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is
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line. His attention will be turned principally to
Yankee and Fancy WAGONS,
BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the
above business for three years, he flatters himself
that he can please any who may give him a call.
He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber,
which he considers much better than Ash for wag-
ons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch,
and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.
Jan. 30, 1839. 4397

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank
NOTES.

To the Readers of the Journal.

DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are now the first time offered to the citi-
zens of Mecklenburg and adjacent Counties. It
is considered unnecessary here, to say much in
praise of the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS.
It may not, however, be amiss to give a short his-
tory of them. On the 18th of May, 1835, these
newly celebrated Pills were first made known
in the United States, although in Europe they
had been previously before the public near a cen-
tury. The American public naturally viewed
them with suspicion, but as on trial they were
found what they professed, it was soon dispelled
by the greatest confidence. They have secured
this character, too, under very adverse cir-
cumstances, having to contend with the long ob-
scure kind in a state of error as regards the functions
of their bodies.

Since their introduction into the United States
they have constantly and rapidly increased in popu-
larity, so much so, that in order to supply the
great demand for them, Steps for their

—EXCLUSIVE SALE—

have been established in all parts of this Union,
the first being having been opened in Charlotte,
S. C., in December last. The very circumstances
of their extraordinary sale and popularity render-
ing it necessary that FIFTEEN SHOULD
BE KEPT FOR THEIR exclusive sale, added to the
fact that ALL WHO USE RECOMMEND
THEM, is proof positive of their health producing
properties.

The Brandreth Pills are made entirely of Ve-
getable Extracts, known by long experience to be
perfectly innocent, and yet more powerful as a pur-
gative or cleanser of the alimentary canal, than
any other Medicine.

Their effect on the system is so easy, that it is
a remarkable fact that the same dose may be given
to an infant, or adult, without the possibility of
doing any injury—but on the contrary, good.

By increasing the dose sufficiently, they can be
made more powerfully to affect the whole frame,
than the largest dose of Calomel—and yet, in a
few hours after the effect is over, no debility what-
ever is experienced. Instead of causing weak-
ness, the body is stronger and could bear more in-
tense. Where the

BRANDRETH PILLS ARE KNOWN, CALOMEL IS NOT USED.

As a purifier of the blood, they are most invalu-
able in all cutaneous diseases, from whatever
cause arising.

No cure is required when using them. Eat and
drink what you please, and have no fear of cold,
or cold water; the body is positively less liable to
cold after than before a dose.

My Pills have universally secured friends where-
ver they have been introduced; and I, Benjamin
Brandreth, Doctor of Medicine, do believe them
to possess all the properties I have attributed to
them; and I have used them myself in my family
and in an extensive practice for over ten years,
and my experience has fully confirmed me in my
opinion, that all diseases can be removed by these
remedies which have a specific action on the or-
gans of the stomach and bowels, and a general ac-
tion on the system, such as my Pills have.

17 Hundreds of testimonials of the cure of
ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, FEVERS, OF ALL
KINDS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, ERUP-
TIONS OF THE SKIN, SWELLED FEET AND LEGS, AND
FEMALE COMPLAINTS OF EVERY KIND, ESPECIALLY
CONSTRUCTIONS, RELAXATIONS, &c., have been re-
ceived by Dr. Brandreth, and might be published
here were there space. Plain and full directions
accompany each box. Sold by WILLIAMS &
BOYD, Charlotte. Agents will shortly be appointed
in the neighboring towns.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Druggists, Apothecaries and Pedlars are never
made agents.

Each authorized Agent has an ENGRAVED CER-
TIFICATE of AUTHORITY, signed by Dr. Brandreth.
CHARLOTTE OFFICE TO MEETING near
QUEEN STREET.

Principal office 941 Broadway, New York.

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea,
Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of L. S. BERNARD'S Remedy
for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Ex-
perience, the only sure foundation of Medicine,
as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually
established a kind of infallible criterion of the
Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various
indications which occur in the course of these dis-
eases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually
designated as Cholera complaints, led the Propri-
etor to anticipate from the first of all experience,
however, that of men competent to discriminate
accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of
a medicine, must be the best; and with such in
its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters,
must lay aside their prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquillize the
stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pur-
ging and purging; to allay the increased irritabil-
ity of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic
motion; to soothe that rheumatic state of the
bowels which is often the attendant of chronic
and sometimes accompanied with inflammation
and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; to equalize
the circulation, and restore warmth to the system;
to remove congestion of the internal organs; and to
relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and ner-
vous system—all of which has been effected by
the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera: certifi-
cates of which have been given at various times
of the efficacy in cases widely different in their or-
igin and progress of each other.

Look to the Certificates and directions which
accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence
that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

August 31, 1839. 1464

WILLIAMS & BOYD

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